MONEY TO LEND

Persons desiring to borrow money on improved real estate in this city, or upon approved collateral security, will find it to their advantage to call at the office of ...

The Indiana Trust Com'y

Corner Washington Street and Virginia Avenue.

Loans made promptly upon the most favorable terms as to time, rate and payments.

Liability of Stockholders

OFFICERS: J. P. FRENZEL, president. FREDERICK FAHNLEY, 1st Vice Pres.

E. G. CORNELIUS, 2d Vice Pres. JOHN A. BUTLER, Secretary.

We are

LOANS on REAL ESTATE or Approved COLLATERAL

Interest Reasonable, No Delay. There is no better place for the safe keeping of money, in either large or small amounts, than our SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Marion Trust Co. We close Saturday at noon during July and August

Compound interest paid on deposits.

C. D. BUSH, Stock and Grain Broker

-SECOND FLOOR-MARGIN . . 1 to 5 Per Cent.

When orders are limited as to price I guarantee orders will be executed when Spot cash settlements.

NEWTON TODD, Stocks and Bonds,

7 INGALLS BLOCK. Member Chicago Stock Exchange. Wanted-Union Frust Company stock. Wanted-Indiana Trust Company stock. Wanted-Capital National Bank stock.

SAFE DEPOSITS. S. A. FLETCHER & CO.'S

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT 36 East Washington Street. Absolute safety against fire and burglar. Po

liceman day and night on guard. Designed for safe keeping of Money, Bonds, Wills, Deeds, Abstracts, Silver Plate, Jewels and valuable Trunks, Packages, etc. Contains 2,100 boxes. Rent \$5 to \$45 per year. JOHN S. TARKINGTON Manager.

STOCK PRICES

COMPARTIVELY FAVORABLE BANK STATEMENT HELPED THE BULLS.

As a Whole the Week in Wall Street Been Under Pressure, and Shares Fell Off-Local Trade Active.

At New York Saturday money on call was steady at 4 per cent.; prime mercantile

paper, 3/204 per cent. Sterling exchange was firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.871/2@4.87% for demand, and \$4.84% for sixty days; posted rates, \$4.85@4.86 and \$4.88@4.881/2; commercial

Silver certificates, 60@61c; bar silver, 60c; Mexican dollars, 47%c. At London bar silver closed steady at 27%d an ounce. The imports of dry goods and merchandise at the port of New York for the past week

bills, \$4.8314.

were valued at \$10,018,882. Exports of gold and silver to all countries aggregated \$959,127 in silver bars and \$6,785 gold. The imports were \$100,531 gold and

\$80,613 silver. The New York weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Surplus reserve, increase \$5,366,275 oans, decrease 17,180,700 Legal tenders, increase 2,372,400 Deposits, decrease 15,273,100 Circulation, increase 1,800 The banks now hold \$10,698,750 in excess of the requirements of the 25-per-cent. rule.

The New York Financier says: "There was a material improvement in the condition of the associated banks of New York last week, the reserve above legal requirements showing a gain of \$5,636,275, which brings the total surplus cash to \$10,698,750. This was the result of a rather drastic liquidation in loans, that item having decreased no less than \$17,180,700. A coincident transaction of \$15,273,100 in deposits reduced reserve requirements by \$3,818,000, and this, added to the gain of \$1,818,000 in specie, made the expansion in surplus as stated. The statement is much more favorable than preliminary estimates had forecast. The known movements of money indicated that the banks had lost more money than they had gained, the treasury absorptions being responsible for this opinion. But it is possible the previous statement, as set forth last week in this review, very much underrated the real position of the clearing-house institutions. In the same manner the gains from the interior for the current week were probably larger than expected. In any event, the reserve has been materially strengthened, although it is still much below the average. Whether the statements for the next week or two will continue to show cash gains cannot be asserted positively, but it is known that a portion of the July dividend disbursements, especially those by the government, have not yet been redeposited in bank. The treasury, owing to customs collections, has been a gainer of late from the banks.

OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE. "The principal point of interest centers in the crop movement demands, the season for which is rapidly approaching. If reports from the interior be correct, and the bank exhibits now being published seem to show that they are, it is difficult to see where New York can lose much money in that direction during the early fall. Reserves all over the country are extremely high and a drain on New York heavy enough to advance interest rates would inevitably attract large sums of money to this center. The question of foreign ex-change is again a subject of interest, but in the present state of the market it will require a profitable premium, indeed, to infuce an outward flow of gold. Considered from every standpoint the next few weeks give promise of developing some important shases in the monetary world.

The total sales of stocks, Saturday, amounted to 126,150 shares, including: American Sugar, 12,600; Anaconda, 4,200 Atchison preferred, 9,600; Brooklyn Transit, 19,400; Burlington, 8,000; Manhattan, 8,600; Northern Pacific, 4,600; St. Paul, 5,900; hesapeake & Ohio, 3,600; Missouri Pacific,

Saturday's New York short market was so narrow and so nearly stagnant that ness in quotations, with a strong feeling throughmovements of prices were of little significance. There was a perceptible tone of firmness, however, which was emphasized prospect is very favorable for a continuance of after the appearance of the bank statement | the same conditions. Country produce has shown by the hasty covering of some small bear little variation in prices during the week, the contracts in the grangers, which had been only change noticeable being a weakening in set in. 'The put out just previous to the appearance of poultry, owing to much more liberal receipts. On good one!'

the settlement. Probably the greater part of the day's business was given over to the closing out of short contracts by the bears. This contingent has been particularly active in Brooklyn Transit during the past week, on the persistent talk of a pending strike. Their buying to cover Saturday made that stock the most active on the list, and moved it up two points from the opening decline. Sugar was largely bought and rose at one time 11/2 over last night. People's Gas re-covered sharply from Friday's price. Oregon Navigation preferred advanced 1% on the discharge of the voting trust and the implied guarantee of preferred dividends to the amount of 10 per cent. in yearly installments. Cotton Oil rose over a point. Manhattan and the Southwestern railways were also inclined to strength. The bank statement was up to expectation in the item of loan contractions and the consequent reduction in deposit liabilities. It was unexpectedly favorable in the showing of a gain in cash, considering the payment of \$2,500,-000 to the subtreasury on customs payments during the week. The New York money market worked still lower, but demand sterling advanced a significant fraction and London discounts were also harder. Sterling exchange, at continental centers, also rose sharply, lending point to the note of alarm sounded by the weekly English finan-

cial publications over the immediate future of the London money market. BAD WEEK IN STOCKS. The week in Wall street has offered evidences that an eager speculative contingent is watching for an opportunity to embark on the long side of the market. There is evidence also that a large portion of the contingent was not possessed of abundant funds and the continued tightness of the money market and the successful machinations of the bears have checked the bullish enthusiasm, wiped out margins and precipitated considerable speculative liquida-tion. A number of individual stocks, however, has shown aggressive strength on large buying and sustained the general list. The activity of the market for call loans on the Stock Exchange, even at the high rates, also indicates confidence in some quarters in the early clearing of the situation. The extended period of the hardness of money after the July 1 period upset the calculations of many observers and last Saturday's bank statement, showing surplus reserves down to near \$5,000,000 and lower than since the panic of 1893, caused some-thing like alarm. There were large orders to sell at the opening on Monday, as it was certain many loans would be called to reduce deposit accounts of the banks that were below their legal reserve limit. The acute phase of the Transvaal situation interfered with values abroad and so empha-sized the money stringency in all foreign centers, with the result that London offered arge amounts of stocks for sale in New York. Finally there was acute weakness in New York Traction stock and in People's Gas. The combined effect was a violent break in prices through most of the list and active selling movement. The day on only two-thirds the volume of Monday's business demonstrated that the pre-cipitate selling had been well absorbed and the amount of stock for sale greatly diminished. The technical position of the market was thus much strengthened by the shaking out of weak holders. It came to be better understood that Saturday's bank statement, based on averages or totals for each day in the preceding week, did not fairly reflect the actual condition of the banks on the date when it was made. At the same time it became known some very large loans made on account of an organization of the tube industry and to the New York city government pending its sale of new bonds had been liquidated and that funds disbursed on July 1 for dividends and inter-ests were coming back into the deposit ac-counts of the New York banks. But the relief afforded on this account gave way to renewed uneasiness when it was perceived that the rate for demand sterling was hardening as the local rate for money became easier. It was feared the continued urgent needs of the London money market would cause a further drain of gold from New York and keep the local money

The downward tendency of long sterling under offerings of futures against merchan-dise shipments partly answered the fears The bond market was moderately active and irregular, the Southwestern railroad issues moving up in sympathy with the strength of the stocks. United States twos and old fours, registered, have declined 1/2 in the bid price. The following table, prepared by L. W. Louis, Room 11, Board of Trade, shows the

Great Northern pref

Lake Erie & Western

Lake Erie & Western pref.

Michigan Central

New Jersey Central.....

St. Paul & Omaha pref

Texas Pacific

Missouri Pacific 47% 48% Mo., Kan. & Texas pref.... 34% 35

New York Central13814 139

Union Pacific com........ 43 43½ 43 Union Pacific pref....... 76½ 76½ 76½

Wheeling & Lake Erie pref

American Express

American Wire pref......

American Tobacco 97% 97%

Federal Steel

U. S. Rubber pref.....

Western Union

U. S. fives, reg.....

U. S. fives, coup.....

New York exchange, 25c discount

commercial, \$1 per \$1,000 discount.

At Cincinnati-Clearings, \$2,083,800

291/2 291/2

UNITED STATES BONDS.

U. S. fours, new, coup..... 130

U. S. threes, reg..... 1081/2

U. S. threes, coup..... 109

Saturday's Bank Clearings.

\$1.522,200. Sterling exchange, \$4.86\2014.88\2

At Chicago-Clearings, \$17,546,017; balances,

At New Orleans-Clearings, \$956,797. New

York exchange, bank, 50c per \$1,000 premium;

At New York-Clearings, \$1,370,962; bal-

At Boston-Clearings, \$27,316.521; balances.

At Baltimore-Clearings, \$3,434.839; bal-

At Philadelphia-Clearings, \$16,326,476; bal-

At St. Louis-Clearings, \$5,542,387; balances.

LOCAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Week for Midsummer.

During the week ending Saturday there was a

fair volume of trade for the midsummer season.

Dry goods are quiet, but very firm in tone, with

a tendency toward higher rather than lower

prices. In groceries there is remarkable steadi-

out. Trade has been good and dealers say the

Rather Quiet, but Satisfactory,

S. fours, new, reg..... ... 130

118

American Cotton Oil pref ...

American Spirits 6%

American Tobacco pref

Brooklyn Transit

Lead ...

Lead pref

U. S. Rubber

ances, \$9,624,603.

ances, \$835,069.

ances, \$2,555,139.

People's Gas117

Consolidated Gas

Commercial Cable Co.....

Federal Steel pref.....

Pacific Mail 471/2

General Electric

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Illinois Central

St. Paul pref

range of quotations: Open- High- Low- Closest. 19% 60% ing. est. ref 195% 195% ers, \$3@4.50; culls, \$1.50@3. C. & E. I. pref. 571/2 5 C., C., C. & St. L. pref

diums and heavy, \$4.55@4.60; roughs, \$3.75@3.90; Sheep-Receipts, 2 cars. Feeling firm for good grades of handy stock, but none on sale; culls and common dull and lower; common Kentucky spring lambs, \$4@4.50; fair to good, \$5.75@6.25; no sheep here. CHICAGO, July 15 .- Receipts of cattle to-day were small. The general demand continued good

rough lots, \$2@4.10.

ket steady; fair to choice native shipping and exunder 1,000 lbs, \$3.75@5; stockers and feeders, \$2.90@3.50; cows and heifers, \$2.25@5.15; bulls, \$2.25 steers, \$2.95@4.95; cows and helfers, \$2.30@3.70.

Sheep-Receipts, 400. Market dull and nominal; native muttons, \$4@4.25; spring lambs, \$4@4.75; ans, \$3.60@4.50.

NEW YORK, July 15.-Beeves-Receipts, 272. slow and State stock lower at \$3.50@6.25; buttermilks, \$2.75; 159 calves unsold; city dressed veals, Hogs-Receipts, 1,839; none for sale, Market nominally firm at \$4.70@4.80.

Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, 5,405; 23 cars of sale. Sheep slow; medium grades weak; prime lambs steady to a shade lower; medium and common dull, closing easier; sheep, \$3@6; lambs, \$5@5.25. CINCINNATI, July 15 .- Cattle steady at \$3.25

Hogs dull and lower at \$3.50@4.40 Sheep steady at \$2.25@4.15; lambs dull at \$4@6.60

Deaths. street, peritonitis. Julia Walsh, seventy-eight years, 1635 Hall place, apoplexy. Infant Harding, 636 Fulton street, premature. Morris street, haemo ptosis. street, meningitis.

Detroit Free Press. "I came upon a couple of boys fighting on the street the other day," said the portly man, as he laughed at the recollection. They were both smeared over with eggs and were fighting like a couple of young wildcats. "As a usual thing I do not believe in in terfering with quarrels among children, be-

were using such bad language that I thought it best to separate them. "Getting hold of their collars I pulled them apart and demanded an explanation. "He threw a rotten egg at me!" shouted mark by which direction or distance might the younger of the two as he struggled to be measured, and the only signs of vegetabe measured, and the only signs of vegeta-tion were little clumps of dry buffalo grass and greasewood bushes. Here and there was a little swale of clay, cracked into parallelget at the other boy again. boy's clothing was a strong testimonial to

turned good for evil.'
"I did,' he sobbed, the reaction having set in. 'The one that I threw at him was a

local customers chary about stocking up heavily. The grain movement continues quite heavy, the AN INCIDENT OF THE CUSTER CAMreceipts Saturday being about 80,000 bushels of wheat and 35,000 of corn. The closing bids on PAIGN IN THE NORTHWEST. Change, as reported by the secretary, were as

Honesty, Fidelity and Frankness Dis-144c; No. 4 white, 311/26231/2c; No. 2 white mixed, played by on Untatored Savage 31@33c; No. 2 yellow, 34%c; No. 3 yellow, 34%c; No. 4 yellow, 31%@33%c; No. 2 mixed, 34c; No. 3 mixed, 34c; No. 4 mixed, 31@33c; ear corn, 34c. at a Critical Time.

ble the traditional Indian chieftain in ap-

pearance any more than in stature. His

features did not "favor" the Indian race,

being more delicate and refined, and he

might have been taken for a Cuban or a

Spaniard, except for the rich, deep copper

color of his skin. His mouth and nose were

lips were thin and delicately cut, but wore

a sort of cynical curl, an index of his dis-

position, for a tawny cynic was Bloody

Knife, and did not reciprocate the confi-

dence that was placed in him. If he had

ever been a trustful Indian, experience had

taught him that white men, as well as the

reds, were "mighty unsartin." He wore no

ornaments; no rings in his ears, no beads

or red flannel braided in his long, heavy

hair; no bracelets of silver or brass upon

his arms, no feather in his scalp lock, noth-

ing but a small steel horseshoe hanging to

"Lonesome Charley Reynolds," Custer's fa-

vorite scout, gave him a similar confidence,

and between them there was a bond of

affection between this Yale College gradu-

ate and this untutored savage. I could

tioned both of them several times. The pop-

ular version was that Charlie Reynolds and

Bloody Knife met for the first time while

on a hunting trip in Montana and were at-

tacked by a band of Crows, who chased

MADE CHIEF OF SCOUTS.

ter used to say was the most remarkable

piece of scouting and exhibition of plains-

craft he had ever seen, and to the tender-feet in the expedition it seemed like a

sides and letting the water filter through. We thus obtained enough to make coffee

for the soldiers, after it had been thorough-

teens, and the small supply usually carried

in the wagons for an emergency was ex-

hausted, so the poor animals had to depend

upon the scanty dew that was caught by the dry tufts of gamma grass.

That night, after we had made a "dry

camp"-and frontiersmen only know the

fearful significance of the words-Gen. Cus-

ter called Bloody Knife, Bear's Ears, Goose,

Reynolds and two or three other scouts

to headquarters for a consultation, and

asked them where we could find the nearest water. After an exchange of opinions among

rest upon his ability or sincerity.

and animals?" inquired the general.

figurative language of the Indian.

"Heap, plenty," was the laconic but lucid

Bloody Knife said it was only a little well

in the open prairie, invisible half a mile

away, and the rivulet which carried off the

overflow sunk and disappeared in the thirsty

sands. All this was told in the poetic and

As Bloody Knife squatted on the ground in

the firelight by Gen. Custer's tent he drew

a map with spears of grass to show where

the hidden spring could be found. Here was

a butte that appeared on the map: there

was a deep canyon, and we were to pass to

the left of it; then came a wide, rolling

nidden in a small gully, was a noble spring,

perhaps twelve feet in diameter and seven

or eight feeet deep, which he had visited

Did any one else know of it? No: none but Bloody Knife, although Goose had heard it

described and believed it was somewhere in

We broke camp very early the next morn-

ing-not long after midnight-and were well

on our way before dawn, in order that the

mals might not be compelled to endure the

weary soldiers and the almost exhausted ani-

heat of the sun as well as the pangs of

thirst. It was a doleful journey. When a

man is hungry he becomes faint and weak.

He is thirsty and he becomes frantic, and it

to behave as a human being should.

requires the greatest degree of self-control

Bloody Knife rode at the head of the col-

umn, looking neither to the right hand nor

to the left, giving no sign of interest, no evi-

dence of fatigue. No pranks were played

upon the tenderfeet. The only expressions

were muttered oaths and surly growls or a

cheerful word of encouragement from a san-

guine and self-confident soul. Now and then

the air would be rent by the wail of a mule.

a noise that no other being can imitate-a

volume of grief and woe unloaded upon the

other end of the caravan, and the braying

would be kept up for a few minutes, so lu-

dicrous as to awaken a brief smile upon the

dejected faces whose pallor could be seen be-

The landscape was as monotonous as a landscape could be. One mile was exactly

gray soil, stretching in every direction until

air-which would find an answer from the

many tims as a boy and as a man, and which had saved the lives of many a thirsty

prairie covered with dry grass, and there,

DESCRIBES A SECRET SPRING.

last stand

miracle.

Stocking to "The Last of the Mohicans."

I was never able to discover.

a fool according to his folly.

small-the latter a straight aquiline.

W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record. Inspections-Wheat: No. 2 red, 76 cars; No. My friend, Bloody Knife, was a slender red, 21; No. 4 red, 1; unmerchantable, 1; total man, below the usual size, with a decided @ cars. Corn: No. 3 white, 33 cars; No. 3 yellow, No. 8 mixed, 4; total, 46 cars. Oats: No. stoop to his shoulders, and did not resem-

Poultry and Other Produce. (Prices paid by shippers.) Poultry-Hens, 8c; cocks, 3c; young chickens, 19612c; hen turkeys, young and fat, 7c; young toms, 5c; young ducks, 6c; geese, 4c for full feathered, 3c for plucked. Cheese-New York full cream, 10@11c; skims, 8@8c; domestic Swiss, 10@15c; brick, 12c; limbur-Butter-Choice, 101/2c; poor, 5@7c; Elgin cream-

white, 1 car; rejected, 1; total, 2 cars.

Commission row the week has not been very satisfactory, owing in great measure to the hot, sultry weather which prevailed for some days,

adding to the perishability of fruits, which made

Wheat-No. 2 red, 71c; No. 3 red, 68@70c; July,

Corn-No. 1 white, 341/c; No. 3 white (one color),

Mc: No. 3 white mixed, 34c; No. 4 white mixed,

Oats-No. 2 white, 291/20; No. 3 white, 281/20; No. 2 mixed, 270; No. 3 mixed, 261/40.

Hay-No. 1 timothy, \$969.50; No. 2 timothy

ilc: wagon wheat, 71c

Eggs-Candled, 11c. Feathers-Prime geese, 30c per lb; prime duck Beeswax-30c for yellow; 25c for dark. Wool-Medium, unwashed, 18@19c; tub-washed, 20@25c; burry and unmerchantable, 5c less.

HIDES, TALLOW, ETC. Green-salted Hides-No. 1, 84c; No. 2, 74c; No. 1 calf, 10c; No. 2 calf, 81/2c. Grease-White, 3c; yellow, 21/2c; brown, 21/4c. Tallow-No. 1, 3c; No. 2, 21/4c. Bones-Dry, \$12@13 per ton.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Scarce and Quiet-Hogs Active

and Lower-Sheep Quiet. INDIANAPOLIS, July 15.-Cattle-Receipts light; shipments none. There were but few on sale. The market was quiet at unchanged prices. All sold early. Export grades Killers, medium to good Feeders, good to choice. Heifers, good to choice Helfers, fair to medium. Heifers, common and thin. . 3.50@ 3.75 3.85@ 4.25

Cows, common and canners... Veals, good to choice Bulls, common to medium. Milkers, good to choice35.00@45.00 friendship like that which tied Leather Milkers, common to medium. ..20.00@30.00 Hogs-Receipts, 10,000; shipments, 4,000. The

buyers at a decline of 5@7%c, and closed steady,

Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, 1,150; shipments, 900. The market was quiet, with no material change in prices. Good to choice sheep and yearlings......\$3.85@4.50 Fair to medium sheep and yearlings 3.25@3.75 Stockers, common to good 2.50@3.50 Spring lambs, common to good...... 5.25@6.25

KANSAS CITY, July 15 .- Cattle-Receipts, 70 Supply too light to make a market and prices were nominal. A liberal supply this week consteers and good grass steers in good demand at about steady prices, while common green stock, either slaughtering or feeding grades, were slow sale at 10@25c lower than same day last week; heavy native steers, \$5.25@5.60; light-weight steers, \$4.40@5.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.50@4; butcher cows and heifers, \$3.15@5.45; canners, \$2.25 butcher cows and heifers, \$3.15@5.45; canners, \$2.25 was found lying upon the body of the other @3.15; butcher bulls, \$3.25@4.40; veal calves, \$6@11 at the top of the knoll which was Custer's each; Western steers, \$3.75@5.25; Texans, \$3.40@

Hogs-Receipts, 3,720. Trade opened steady, but weakened in sympathy with lower provision mar-ket and closed 7½c lower; sales were largely at 2½@5c decline. Market for the week very active; after discounting to-day's break, net gain for week is 20c. To-day's sales: Heavy, \$4.10@4.221/2; mixed, \$4@4.20; lights, \$3.90@4.10; pigs, \$3.75@4. Sheep-No market to-day. Receipts for the week, 13,000. Supplies mostly range stock, many of Sioux, but for some reason was deposed of them of inferior quality; spring lambs are in better demand and partly recovered from late breaks in prices, with mutton grades in strong demand at steady prices; spring lambs brought \$4.25@5.75; muttons, \$3.75@5.25; stockers and feed-

EAST BUFFALO, July 15 .- [Special.]-Ransom, Mansfield & Co., live stock commission dealers, report: Cattle-Receipts, 7 cars. Market fairly active for good butchers and desirable fat cattle of all kinds; veals market slow and prices lower; best veals, \$6@6.25; common to good, \$4.50@5.75; buttermilks, \$3.25@4; grassers, \$2.50@3. Hogs-Receipts, 16 cars. Market fairly active and steady; Yorkers, \$4.55@4.60; pigs and light Yorkers, \$4.60@4.65; mixed packers, \$4.55@4.60; me-

at yesterday's ruling prices. Prices generally are Hogs-Receipts were unusually large for the

close of the week and a decline of 10c was forced; heavy hogs brought \$4.10@5.35; mixed lots, \$4.10@4.35; light, \$4.15@4.35; pigs, \$4.25@5.60; culls and for prime wethers: Texans brought \$3.25@4 and Western range sheep \$4@4.60; yearlings were quotable at \$4.75@5.50 and spring lambs at \$3.50@

ST. LOUIS, July 15 .- Cattle-Receipts, 200. Marport steers, \$5@5.15, with fancy worth up to \$5.25; dressed beef and butcher steers, \$4@5.40; steers canners, \$1.25@2.75; Texas and Indian Hogs-Receipts, 3,300. Market 5@10c lower; pigs and lights, \$4.35@4.40; packers, \$4.30@4.40; butch-

culls and bucks, \$2.75@4; stockers, \$3@3.25; Tex-Nothing doing; feeling easy. No late cables. Exports, 250 cattle, 203 sheep and 1,250 quarters of beef. Calves-Receipts, 91; 62 on sale; veals

VITAL STATISTICS—JULY 15.

Carolina and Carl Ginsberg, 2064 Cooper street, Bertha and Carl Bernett, 1729 Columbia avenue, Augusta and Frank Mix, 2710 East New York Katrina and John Metzger, 616 Lincoln street, Lida and Julius Kitsing, Riverside Park, boy. Stella and T. W. Rolf, Capitol avenue and Ohio

Ella Greathouse, thirty-six years, 1702 Yandes Lorinda Long, seventy-three years, 829 Division Harold House, four months, 1942 Yandes street. Otto C. Kalpin, thirty-five years, 1104 West Cecil Stansen, one year, 307 West New York Jemima Miller, sixty-nine years, 1210 Wright street, paralysis.

Returning Good for Evil.

lieving that it is better to let them fight it out and settle their differences in their own

way. "But they were fighting so flercely and like another. A long dreary waste of sandy it touched the horizon. There was not a tree nor a hill, nor a rock or any sort of a landthe point in evidence.
"Tut, tut, said I, you should have re

ograms, curied up at the edges, or a buffa-lo wallow, in which even the gamma grass refused to grow-simply another evidence of utter desolation. If he had but a star to steer by we might have understood how Bloody Knife knew

neath the dust.

the vicinity.

which way to go, but to our untrained eyes he was simply striking out at random into General Custer suddenly called Bloody

Knife to him and asked "Where is that water?"

Bloody Knife's face expressed pity and contempt. If he had spoken he might have said: "You miserable white man, can't you have a little faith, for you know you are in my power?" But, looking the general steadily in the eye, he pointed toward the hopeless horizon and said:

SOLDIERS SUCKED BULLETS. We looked anxiously in the direction of his finger, but could see nothing we had not seen over and over again since daylight that morning, and it looked as if there could be nothing different until we reached the place where the earth and sky met. Bloody Knife returned slowly to his position-200 or 300 yards ahead of the line-and the march was resumed with many misgivings and much anxiety. Most of the soldiers cut bullets from cartridges and held them on their tongues, for contact with the lead excites the saliva and keeps the mouth

After a time it becomes a matter of sense of distress and produces a stupor simiphysical depression, when their vitality was suddenly aroused by seeing Bloody Knife communication; there was no sign of elation or triumph-nothing but inscrutable silence and composure. He might have been painted as an ideal of Indian dignity and Feeling that something had happened

his cartridge belt, the significance of which Custer stabbed his spurs into Dandy and galloped forward. As he approached the Indian he saw Bloody Knife's long finger Bloody Knife never allowed himself to be pointing forward, and as Custer's eyes for caught, like his fellows, with the bait of lowed it he gave a shriek of delight, which tawdry finery or the cheap chaff which the was echoed instantly by the men, although white man generally flings out to catch the the discipline of the soldiers kept them their places in columns of fours. We who red man's favor. He had a fine sense of belonged to the staff and company of camp discrimination, too, and usually answered followers were not restrained, however, by such considerations, so we dashed after the general, and saw, nestling in the monot Bloody Knife had the rare reputation of onous prairie, a sunken well, surrounded by low bushes, which could not have been dehonesty, fidelity and frankness-qualities not often accredited to his race, and Gentected 500 feet away. Calhoun, the adjutant, Custer's brother-in eral Custer used to trust him absolutely.

law, at a word from the general, dashed toward the command and gave the order to halt and dismount, so that the animals might not get close enough to scent the water and break into a stampede. Occasions like this show the effect and importance of discipline. Every man in that There was a story behind the brotherly army-and they numbered about 1,800-and completely under her control, as also was the human portion, at least, was aware that never get the truth of it, although I ques- water was within their reach. But each waited in his place for orders, and a system was followed, that there might be no confusion and no delay. We who were free could go to the spring as soon and as often as we liked, although the surgeon stood by, with a watchful eye on everybody, and often called out: "There! That's enough, Don't drink any more for awhile."

There they stood them off for several days, THIRST OF ALL SATISFIED. and while their assailants retired for rein-Every fourth man in every company was forcements and ammunition Revnolds and Bloody Knife managed to escape. Bloody Knife was badly wounded in the leg and his strength soon gave out. Reynolds was a platoons to the spring and filled them care man of slight stature, but he had legs enough for two and packed Bloody Knire on his back nearly a hundred miles to Fort much as was good for him, the barrels in Berthold, a little incident which the Indian never forgot. Reynolds said Bloody Knife | the wagon were taken out and filled. Next had the heart of a white man, but I never the animals, first the horses and afterward heard Bloody Knire express his opinion of Reynolds in words. However, they lived together and died together at the massacre of the Little Big Horn, and the body of one ground which had been rapidly dug, under orders from Captain Smith, our quarter-master. They were allowed but a few swallows at first, but were watered again an hour or two later. A camp was laid out, rapidly, as usual, and we remained at that Bloody Knife was of mixed blood. His idden spring for three days, resting and father was a Sioux and his mother an recuperating, and wondering how in the Arickaree. Although the two nations were world Bloody Knife found it. I never saw Bloody Knife excited but hereditary enemies, he lived with both. He once, and that was when he discovered that some of his braves had been arrested and was once head chief of the Uncapapa band He did not object to the arrest. The bucks were drunk and dangerous, but he did object and took refuge among his mother's people, where he raised a squad of scouts for Gen. to the guardhouse. They should have been Custer, who placed him in command with taken to their tepees in the Indian camp the rank of sergeant. Bloody Knife always wore a soldier's blue blouse with the sergeant's chevrons upon the arms in place of

and turned over to him, for he was respon-sible for their good behavior and might be trusted to administer proper discipline. But the usual Indian finery.

It was in the Black Hills expedition of 1874 that Bloody Knife performed what Cusgraded. The soldiers might have bound them with withes or straps, if you please, but nippers of iron such as they clapped on thieves or ordinary malefactors should not be used to restrain a warrior. It was to avenge an insult like this that Rain-in-the-Face swore that some time would cut Tom Custer's heart out. Rain-in-We had been marching over the hard clay plains of Dakota for three weeks. The the-Face was arrested for burning a cabin and murdering two unoffending frontiersmen. Tom Custer, the general's brother, a captain in the Seventh cavalry, was sent over from Fort Rice to the Standing Rock grass was burned almost to a crisp by the herce rays of the sun, and the ground was so hot that we could feel it through the soles of our boots. We had not been able Agency to arrest the suspects. Rain-in-the-Face was one of them. He was captured to find a drop of water for two days except a few stagnant pools, which had been poisoned and polluted by the Indians that surrounded us, and the only way that this could be used was by digging holes at the in the trader's store, and for obvious reasons they put him in irons. Bloody Knife was away from camp whe his braves were arrested and imprisone dignity was swallowed up in his indignation and, jumping upon the nearest pony, sad-dleless and bridleless, he galloped to head-quarters, shouting with all the English at y boiled, but there was none to fill the can-

his command: "Custer! Custer! Guardhouse! Hand ry, stepped through the long window to the porch, where Bloody Knife was engaged in a pantomimic performance, which consisted tion of the guardhouse, the holding up of | in it. two fingers signifying the number of braves in prison, and crossing his wrists to show that they were in bonds of iron. General Custer was quite as adept in the sign language as his chief of scouts, and by a few gestures explained the reasons for the imprisonment, which he said was only tem-porary, until Bloody Knife had returned to

Reynolds explained that Bloody Knife knew of a mysterious hidden spring about seven hours' march to the eastward. but it was very difficult to find, and would take us out of our way.
"Can he find it?" asked Custer, impetu-Bloody Knife said "Ugh"-a sound which the officer of the day to release the prisoners requently comes from the throat of an Inand place them in charge of Bloody Knife dian, and means "Yes" or "No," according | who would be responsible for their safety to the inflection. On this occasion it was a and their punishment. Thrusting the paper into his bosom Bloody Knife started for the covert sneer at Custer's lack of confidence. Bloody Knife never boasted, but at the guardhouse at full gallop, received his prissame time he would not permit a doubt to oners, and justified the confidence that had been placed in him. "Is there water enough for all the mer

> Sailors Like Cycling. Washington Star.

"The men who rent bicycles are always glad to hear of the arrival of one of the vessels of the navy at Washington,' a warrant officer of the Detroit the other day at the navy yard, where the gunboat was tied up. "See those fellows going toward the gate?" continued he, pointing with the end of his pipe to half a dozen jackies walking away from the dock. "In less than an hour all of them will scorching up and down the streets on bikes. The sailorman's favorite recreation on shore is bicycle riding, and Washington is his favorite place to indulge in it. Nearly every man on the Detroit is a good rider, and the few who don't know how are anxious to learn to steer a wheel. Those boys have shore leave to-day and they are going to a place where a wheel can be rented. They will spend the whole day riding over the

city and out into the suburbs. "It's fine exercise for them and their money is better spent than if it went to boost up the profits of a gin mill. The boys all like to get to Washington because the streets here afford the finest bicycle riding in the world, at least that part of the world we visit. Yesterday there were twenty of the men from the Detroit ashore and sixteen of them went for a spin over the smooth asphalt pavements. They returned to the ship last night on time and all the better for their long ride. Before the bike became popular the programme would probably have been eight hours of carousing with a watch in the 'brig' to follow. "The officers encourage bicycle riding among the men. First because it is good for the men physically and serves to keep them away from booze. The only trouble they ever have is an occasional jar with a policeman about a burst of speed, for a sailor after a long cruise feels free from constraint once he gets mounted on a wheel. and he is scorching before he knows it The police are very kind, however, and don't remember that one of our crew was ever arrested for failing to observe the

Equal to the Occasion. Detroit Free Press.

laws governing bicycle riding."

She is from the far Southwest and on her first visit to the city, but all attempts to chaff her have been reactive. "I suppose," said her host, with a wink to the others at the table, "the cyclone you had just before leaving carried away a township or two and pasted them against the mountains be-Yes, and stood one of the mountains

most interesting feature to me was the hail. The stones were not only very large, but nearly all of them were handpainted and some had horns." Building Permits. V. T. Malott, addition, Washington, near Me

St. Anthony's Church, brick addition, Warman

and Vermont streets, \$3,985.

J. and P. O'Connor, shed, 541 Go

its apex, where it spun like a top. But the

THE THREE FOX SISTERS

CLEVER IMPOSTORS MADE FOOLS OF WISE AND WEALTHY MEN.

Their "Spirit" Rappings Caused Sensation, but It Is Seen They Held Their Dupes in Contempt.

W. B. Phillips, in New York Independent. Fifty years ago modern spiritualism arose near and in Rochester, in New York. There were three Fox sisters, namely, Mrs. Leah Fish, a young widow, who afterward was Mrs. Underhill, the wife of the president of a New York insurance company; Margaret, better known as Maggie, and Catherine, also known generally as Kate. Leah was a half-sister and much older than Maggie and Kate, and evidently an experidifference with many whether they ever Maggie and Kate, and evidently an experi-reach water or not. A certain amount of enced woman. Maggie was born in 1836 and suffering paralyzes the nerves, deadens the therefore could only be from twelve to thin teen years of age when the mysterious lar to that left by one freezing to death. A large proportion of the command had noises were first heard at Hydesville, reached that awful state of mental and Wayne county. New York, in 1848. Kate Wayne county, New York, in 1848. Kate was younger than Maggie by nearly three stop his pony and turn his head about until he faced us. We had been watching him carefully all day, and this was the first time he had made such a motion. There with the several years subwas no gesture; there was no attempt at sequent to the commencement of the "rappings" that the relative ages of Maggie and Kate were fourteen and twelve when the noises were first heard at Hydesville. It is highly probable that this simple-minded old lady spoke in an offhand sort of way and made a mistake of a year or two. But whether she did or not it is certain that both the young sisters were merely children. And this fact is dwelt upon by spiritualist believers as showing that these children were too young to practice deception, and it went far to induce many intelligent people to believe there must be some foundation for the manifestations exhibited afterward by the little Fox sisters. All three, Leah, Maggie and Kate, are dead. Although Leah was much less known

to the public in the inception and progress of spiritualism than her sisters, in fact, not professing to be a medium, she had nevertheless most to do with working up and carrying on the so-called spirit manifesta-tions. She was a shrewd, cunning and determined woman. Her little sisters were good-natured and credulous country woman. REMARKABLE CREDULITY.

Maggie, in later years, in speaking one day to me of the credulity of the "old spiritualists," as she called them, told me that her mother even was a believer in spiritualism, and died believing in it, so well were the secret practices of her children kept from her. Then people sometimes hear or tell lies so long and persistently that they finally forget the origin of them and believe them The so-called phenomena arose at the

house of Michael Weekman, village of Hydesville, Wayne county, New York. Weekman, t was said, heard mysterious noises or knockings at his door. It was an old, dilap-idated building. He left it in 1847, and then the Fox family went to live there, and the rent being low and they being poor. They reported that mysterious sounds were heard by them in the house in March, 1848. When Mrs. Fox, some years later, spoke of the matetr she said: "The noises seemed to be in one of the bedrooms and sounded as if some one was knocking on the floor or moving chairs. On Friday night we concluded to go to bed early, because we had been broken of our rest so much. I had just laid down in bed when the noise began. It commenced as usual. I knew it from all other noises I had ever heard. The girls, Maggie and Kate, who slept in the other bed Maggie and Kate, who slept in the other bed

of the room, heard the noise and tried to make a similar noise by snapping their fingers. As fast as the youngest one made the noise with her hands or fingers the sound was followed up in the room, it making the same number of noises the girls did. When she stopped it stopped. The other girl then spoke in sport and said: 'Now, do just as I de-count one, two, three, four, etc., strik-ing one hand in the other at the same time. The blows which she made were repeated as before, blow after blow. She then began to be startled. I then said to the noise 'Count ten in the same way,' it making ten strokes. The ages of the children were rapped out. I asked if it was a human being making the noise, but no response came. I asked if it were a spirit to signify by two

sounds, and two were made."

A few months after these alleged manifestations the Fox family removed from Hydesville to Rochester, where they resided with Mrs. Leah Fish, the half-sister of the two little girls. The rappings continued in that city and other people began to have like rappings. Generally the rappings of the Fox sisters were only heard when they were together. They went to Auburn and other places in that section of New York, where in 1849 they made their "manifestations" before an audience in a

STARTLED NEW YORK. In May, 1850, they went to New York city, where their proceedings became the topic of much public discussion. At the same time spiritualist "mediums" sprang up in many different parts of the country, the business having become too enticing, with of a succession of rapid motions in direc- prospects of profit, to escape adventurers

When spiritualism had become a flourishing business Maggie and Kate used to make noises by snapping their toe and finger joints. Maggie especially was an adept in thus making distinct and sharp sounds. Beporary, until Bloody Knife had returned to sides every skilled conjurer knows there camp to take care of his men. He then are different ways of producing sounds or rappings, the source of which known to the audience. While the family remained at Hydesville the sensation was only local, and investigation did not go far, but when, three months after, they left the "haunted" house and went to live at Rochester with

Leah Fish, quite a spiritualistic revival commenced. Mrs. Fox, the mother, practically disappeared and only knew what her daughters did or proposed to do just as they thought proper to tell her. Leah perceived at once, evidently, that by proper manage-ment the sensation that had been started could be made profitable by bringing her-self as well as her sisters to more prominence in life and in getting money. Having taken charge of Maggie and Kate, she had absolute control over them After entering upon a course of deception they could not for their own sakes confess they were or had been deceivers. Certainly Maggie and Kate dared not to do so while under the firm hand of Leah. The progress of spiritualism, after having been thus started, is known generally and need not be related

Both Maggie and Kate were good-looking, or, as some would say, pretty; short in stat ure and slight in figure, but with wellrounded forms. Their features were regular but small. Their childlike, winsome manner and good nature when they first came into public notice won for them the favor of the people in general.

Dr. Kane, the celebrated arctic explorer, met Maggie in the second year of her appearance before the public, when she was about sixteen or seventeen years old, fell in love with her, became engaged to her, and made arrangements to prepare her to become his wife. Previous to his expedition to the arctic region in 1853 he insisted that Maggie should give up the spiritual medium-ship and he provided the means to have her properly educated during his absence in the north; consequently she was placed in an excellent school in Pennsylvania. His intention, no doubt, was to marry her. But when he returned in 1865 from the arctic his health was broken and he never recovered it. He died not long after. Maggie asserted that a marriage had taken place, and, although this was denied by some of Dr. Kane's relatives, she assumed the name of Kane and was ever after known as Margaret, or Maggie Fox Kane. Dr. Kane left her a small income from his estate, which she drew for several years; but when she published in 1865 her book entitled "The Love Life of Dr. Kane," containing letters and facsimiles, the Kane family were indignant and stopped her income. In 1868 she commenced legal proceedings to recover it, but failed in her endeavor. Between the time of Dr. Kane's death and the publication of her book she resumed more or less the practice of a spritualist

But when she instituted the lawsuit she had become a Catholic, and therefore was not permitted by the Catholic Church to pracice spiritualism. Somewhat later she relapsed and returned to spiritualism, partly because she was in needy circumstances and partly through the incessant calls upon her by spiritualists for seances and so-called spirit communications. One day I asked laggie why she had gone back to spiritualsm, when she replied she had to do some thing for a living, and then added, with much disgust: "The old fools, they will have

about 1871, and there married a Mr. Jencken, a barrister of the Temple and an accomplished man, but a spiritualist. He became acquainted with her through her performances as a medium. In a letter to me dated

Kate Fox went to England some

London, Sept. 19, 1875, she says: When Leah married Mr. Underhill, a man in a good position, and she was well pro-vided for she abandoned spiritualism as business. Previous to her marriage, however, her sisters after they grew up to womanhood quarreled with her and carried on the spiritualistic business independently.

Maggie went to England in September, 1876. In a letter to me, dated London, Dec. 6, 1877, referring to her brother-in-law, Mr. Jencken, with whom she had quarreled, and to some other spiritualists, is the following

verbatim extract: HELD THEM IN CONTEMPT. "Jencken, withal, is a fanatic, and of all things on earth I detest fanatics the most. Have you read of the slaughter of the Philadelphia spiritual fanatics? Only imagine their invented spirit names, as in the list are Billy the Bootblack, Red Cloud, Spirit Water, etc. They had the name of the blessed virgin. What old fools! One of the faithful was a Mr. S., one of the wealth-iest men of Philadelphia. He had spent \$100,000 in his great effort after truth, and at last he has got it, and, as the naughty little boys on the street say, he has got it bad. Pardon me for stooping so low as to quote the language of the naughty street boys, but it comes in so apropos that I can-

At another time she wrote humorously:
"Yours in sisterly love, as the old spiritualists would say. Apropos, how are you
progressing in the faith? Do you believe as She knew well I did not believe in the silly fraud and that I had all along begged of her to repudiate it; but this was her way of showing I was a disbeliever and of making fun of the "old spiritualists.

In the same humorous vein she wrote on another occasion: you are still in the land of the living. was a little fearful that you had 'passe away' and that perhaps you were giving some startling manifestations through I could cite many other sarcastic and

humorous expressions, and also of disgust, from both Maggie and Kate, when writing

or speaking of spiritualism and spiritu ists, all going to show their disbelief and contempt, but the above instances are sufficient to convince any intelligent person. A TYPICAL SEANCE. When I first met Maggie it was at the residence of distinguished people, who were inquiring into or gratifying their curiosity about spiritualism. In the evening a seance was held, all sitting around a table with hands joined. Previous to sitting down I told Maggie in a whisper that I did not be-

believe in the spiritualistic stuff, but that I would not give expression to that to the others present nor reveal any of her secrets. As a consequence she placed me by her sid at the table where she could release her hand from mine whenever she chose. darkened; and she did take her hand from mine at times when the customary rap-Subsequently I was at many other seances in different places with both Maggie an

Kate and they, knowing my disbelief, never asked me to communicate with spirits. ing conscious at the same time that I would keep my promise not to betray them as long as they lived. All the sisters being now dead, I am free to state the above facts.

Although they made no public revelation of the deception they had been led into and practiced, fearing, no doubt, an outery of condemnation against them while living. am sure their minds were oppressed by what they had done. For many of the later years of their lives Maggie and Katie sought mental relief and oblivion by spells of hard drinking and intoxication. Naturally they were not bad girls, but were good-natured and kind. They were the victims of the cir-cumstances by which they were surrounded and from which they were unable to escape. Had they been placed from childhood and in early womanhood under good moral in-fluence and favorable circumstances, there is reason to believe their lives would have been marked by truthfulness, modesty and

"EASTERN SHORE" DIALECT.

Queer Expressions in Common Use Among Natives of Maryland.

John A. Geeting, in Indiana School Journal. Here on the Eastern Shore, which from its opportunities should be one of the most enlightened instead of most benighted regions of the country, a teacher in the public schools or a minister of the gospel, no less than any member of the common herd, would never fail in telling of his lack of luck in fishing to say, "I was gone all day and never caught either fish," or, on meeting with similar want of success in hunting, would declare he "saw plenty of rabbits, but never got either one."

Among these people there are no early vegetables or fruit grown, but "forward" potatoes, cabbage, corn, strawberries, etc., are quite common. I have even heard the remark: "The forward bird catches the worm." Here rails are not used in constructing the old-fashioned worm fence, only fence "logs," although they be split as Lincoln made them in his "forward" days. What are called sawlogs in other States are "chunks" here, regardless of length or size. One never sees a corn crib hereabout, but "corn stacks" (buildings in which maize is stored at gathering time) are found on every farm. There are no barnyards or stable lots, either; all such

things are given the name of "pound." The universal misuse of the word "head" is ridiculous, if not ludicrous. A man has five or six or ten "head" of children, or visitors on a Sunday, but he never applies the word head to his stock. Our congressman, who operates a large mill here, if asked how many hands he employs would tell you so many, or about so many "head." Recently a news item in one of the county papers was headlined, "Big Revival in Progress-Four Head Baptized." Quite as the colored portion of the population, is the use of "d" for "th" in the words the, this, that, they and them. The prepositions "in" that, they and them. The prepositions and "into" are basely mistreated; the first by neglect, the other by overworking it. Nobody has money invested "in" stocks, land, merchandise and the like, but always "into" them. Ask a man what his farm or horse is worth and he'll answer by telling you what amount of money he has investe "into" it. One never has a hole in his trousers or a dollar "in" his pocket, but "into" them or it. I heard a lady teacher say she had lost her portemonnale. "But, thank fortune," she added, "there wasn't a penny into it."

People never haul anything here, but car-ry it. A man carries his wife or family to church, his wood or crops to the railroad station or boat landing, his cattle to pas-ture, or his "chunks" to the "steam mill" (never "saw mill.") Whatever he takes "into" his arms or on his shoulder to convey from one place to another, he "totes," instead of carries. There are no buggies or phaetons here, every vehicle used exclusively to ride in being a "carriage," if it has more than two wheels. The land is of two kinds, "hard" and "kind." Hard land is chiefly clay, and kind land mostly sand. The land is never "broke" when plowed, but "flushed" never "broke" when plowed. but "flushed," never "harrowed," "drug" to make the surface fine; crops when tilled with a cultivator, are harrowe and a cultivator is known here only as a harrow, while a harrow is called a drag. Teams, except when attached to carriages are driven without reins or lines. The driv er, whether walking or riding, directs his team by word of mouth, supplemented with a long-lashed whip. When he wants his team-horses, mules or oxen-to go or turn to the right he halloos "gee-a." If he wants a short turn to the left he yells "petty-wo!" but if only a slight diversion in that direction he ejaculates "ha-ther" (pronounced like "father"), in a subdued tone. To stop his team he yells "wo-back," loud enoug to stop a train, and the team usually halts within a space of ten rods. The familiar "gee," "haw," "ho" or "whoa" of our Ohio boyhood days are not heard in this country and the use of a single line on the leader a team is unknown. No odds how wicked the natives may be

in this part of the moral vineyard, none is so abandoned as to use the word "hello." They consider it shocking profanity, worse indeed than "downright cussin"." Heigh-ho is the word they employ instead. A tele-phone exchange is to be opened in Snow Hill in a few days, and it will be interesting to see the exchange girl have hysterical when she hears some one say "hello" to her. This country is as full of superstition as an egg is of meat, and if the Journal cares to know something of the whimsicalities one encounters here I shall be pleased to tell about some of them.

Detroit Journal. This is a story of true love, and not, under stand, a true story of love.
"Be mine!" cried Edwin, but Geraldine answers him, no, not on his tintype. Forty-three years later Edwin has chance to organize a trust and clear up eleven million and some odd dollars. "But no!" exclaims he, not forgetting his love for Geraldine. "If I become rich, she

will kick herself for not having marris Then he becomes embittered an